GRANIČNE VREDNOSTI FUNKCIJA - zadaci I deo

1) Izračunati granične vrednosti sledećih funkcija:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} 2x =$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x+2}{3x} =$$

v)
$$\lim_{x\to 5} \frac{10}{x-5} =$$

g)
$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x+3}{7} =$$

Rešenje:

Šta da radimo?

Gde vidimo x mi zamenimo vrednost kojoj on teži, ako je taj izraz <u>odredjen</u>, zadatak je gotov.

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} 2x = 2 \cdot 2 = 4$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x+2}{3x} = \frac{1+2}{3 \cdot 1} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$$

v)
$$\lim_{x \to 5} \frac{10}{x - 5} = \frac{10}{5 - 5} = \frac{10}{0} = \infty$$

g)
$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x+3}{7} = \frac{-3+3}{7} = \frac{0}{7} = 0$$

2) Odrediti granične vrednosti sledećih funkcija:

a)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x^2 - 5x + 6}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x^3 - 3x + 12}{x^2 - 5}$$

v)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x^2 + 4x + 1}$$

g)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{3 - x^2}$$

ZAPAMTI: Kod ovog tipa zadataka, gde $x \to \infty$, a funkcija je racionalna: $\frac{f(x)}{Q(x)}$, i nema **korena**, **ln**, **sin** i ostalih funkcija koristimo sledeće zaključke:

- i) Ako je najveći stepen gore u brojiocu veći od najvećeg stepena dole u imeniocu rešenje je ∞
- ii) Ako je najveći stepen dole veći od najvećeg stepena gore, rešenje je 0
- iii) Ako su najveći stepeni isti, rešenje je količnik brojeva ispred najvećih stepena.

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Rešenja:

a) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x^2-5x+6} = 0$ (pravilo **ii**) jer u imeniocu imamo x^2 a u brojiocu samo x

b)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2x^3 - 3x + 12}{x^2 - 5} = \infty$$
 (pravilo i), gore je polinom trećeg stepena a u imeniocu

drugog stepena

v) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x^2 + 4x + 1} = \frac{5}{2}$ (pravilo **iii**), ovde su polinomi istog stepena

g)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{3-x^2} = \frac{1}{-1} = -1$$
 (pravilo iii), polinomi su istog stepena, ispred x^2 u

brojiocu je 1 a u imeniocu -1

Možda vaši profesori neće dozvoliti da koristite ova pravila, e onda morate da radite sve postupno:

Ideja je da se svaki sabirak podeli sa najvećim stepenom x-sa.

a)
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{5x}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^2}}$$
 sve smo podelili sa x^2 , jer je to najveći stepen

...sad pokratimo...

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} - \frac{5x}{x^2} + \frac{6}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{x^2}} \quad \text{dalje koristimo da je } \frac{A}{\infty} = 0 ,$$

pa je $\frac{3}{60} = 0$, $\frac{1}{60} = 0$, $\frac{5}{60} = 0$, $\frac{6}{60} = 0$ i dobijamo:

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3x+1}{2x^2 - 5x + 6} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x^2}} + \frac{1}{\cancel{x^2}}}{2\cancel{\cancel{x^2}} - \frac{5\cancel{x}}{\cancel{x^2}} + \frac{6}{\cancel{x^2}}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{3}{x} + \frac{1}{\cancel{x^2}}}{2 - \frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{\cancel{x^2}}} = \frac{0+0}{2-0-0} = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

Ovaj postupak bi onda morali da primenjujemo za sve ostale zadatke, evo recimo pod g)

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{5x^2 - 3x + 2}{2x^2 + 4x + 1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{5x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3x}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{4x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\frac{5x^2}{x^2} - \frac{3x}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2}}{\frac{2x^2}{x^2} + \frac{4x}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{5 - 0 + 0}{2 + 0 + 0} = \frac{5}{2}$$

3) Odrediti granične vrednosti:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{x^2-4}{x-2}$$
;

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2+6x-7}{x^2-5x+4}$$
;

v)
$$\lim_{x\to -3} \frac{x^4 - 6x^2 - 27}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3}$$
;

Ovaj tip zadatka je (ako je to moguće i ako znate izvode) najbolje raditi preko

LOPITALOVOG pravila. Ako ne, morate i imenilac i brojilac **rastaviti na činioce**!

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x - 2)(x + 2)}{x - 2} = \lim_{x \to 2} (x + 2) = 2 + 2 = 4$$

b) $\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x^2 + 6x - 7}{x^2 - 5x + 4} \Rightarrow \underline{\textbf{PAZI:}} \text{ ovde 'cemo iskoristiti znanje iz II godine vezano za kvadratnu jednačinu:}$

$$ax^{2} + bx + c = a(x - x_{1})(x - x_{2})$$

$$x^{2} + 6x - 7 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{64}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{-6 \pm 8}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2}$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{5 \pm 3}{2}$$

$$x_{1} = 1$$

$$x_{2} = -7$$

$$x^{2} + 6x - 7 = (x - 1)(x + 7)$$

$$x^{2} - 5x + 4 = (x - 4)(x - 1)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^{2} + 6x - 7}{x^{2} - 5x + 4} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x - 1)(x + 7)}{(x - 4)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 7}{(x - 4)(x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 7}{x - 4} = \frac{1 + 7}{1 - 4} = \frac{8}{-3}$$

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Preko Lopitala bi bilo:

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 + 6x - 7}{x^2 - 5x + 4} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{(x^2 + 6x - 7)}{(x^2 - 5x + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{2x + 6}{2x - 5} = \frac{2 \cdot 1 + 6}{2 \cdot 1 - 5} = \frac{8}{-3}$$

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^4 - 6x^2 - 27}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} \Rightarrow \text{izdvajamo na stranu:}$$

$$x^4 - 6x^2 - 27 = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ovo je bikvadratna jednačina , uvodimo smenu } x^2 = t$$

$$t^2 - 6t - 27 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{6 \pm 12}{2}$$

$$t_1 = 9$$

$$t_2 = -3$$

$$x^4 - 6x^2 - 27 = (x^2 - 9)(x^2 + 3) = (x - 3)(x + 3)(x^2 + 3)$$

A izraz u imeniocu ćemo rastaviti sklapanjem "dva po dva":

$$x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3 = x^2(x+3) + 1(x+3) = (x+3)(x^2+1)$$

Vratimo se sad u zadatak:

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^4 - 6x^2 - 27}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} = \lim_{x \to -3} \frac{(x - 3)(x + 3)(x^2 + 3)}{(x + 3)(x^2 + 1)} = \lim_{x \to -3} \frac{(x - 3)(x^2 + 3)}{(x^2 + 1)} = \frac{(-3 - 3)(9 + 3)}{(9 + 1)} = \frac{-6 \cdot 12}{10} = -\frac{72}{10} = -\frac{36}{5}$$

Preko Lopitala:

$$\lim_{x \to -3} \frac{x^4 - 6x^2 - 27}{x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3} = \lim_{x \to -3} \frac{(x^4 - 6x^2 - 27)}{(x^3 + 3x^2 + x + 3)} = \lim_{x \to -3} \frac{4x^3 - 12x}{3x^2 + 6x + 1} = \frac{4 \cdot (-3)^3 - 12 \cdot (-3)}{3 \cdot (-3)^2 + 6 \cdot (-3) + 1} = \frac{-4 \cdot 27 + 36}{27 - 18 + 1} = \frac{-72}{10} = -\frac{36}{5}$$

4) Odrediti sledeće granične vrednosti:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{4x}$$
;

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+1}-2}$$
;

v)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x^2+16}-4}$$
;

Rešenje:

Ovo je novi tip zadatka, s korenima. Ideja je da se izvrši racionalizacija. To jest, koristimo razliku kvadrata:

$$(A-B)(A+B) = A^2 - B^2$$

a)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{4x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{4x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{(1+x)^2} - \sqrt{(1-x)^2}}{4x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+x - (1-x)}{4x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+x - 1+x}{4x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{4x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{4x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(\sqrt{1+0} + \sqrt{1-0})} = \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

b)
$$\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+1}-2} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x-3}{\sqrt{x+1}-2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x+1}+2}{\sqrt{x+1}+2} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{\sqrt{x+1}^2 - 2^2} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{x+1-4} = \lim_{x \to 3} \frac{(x-3)(\sqrt{x+1}+2)}{x-3} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 3} (\sqrt{x+1}+2) = \sqrt{3+1}+2 = 2+2 = 4$$

v) $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1}-1}{\sqrt{x^2+16}-4}$ Ovde moramo da izvršimo duplu racionalizaciju.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4} = \text{spakujemo} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} - 4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4}{\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{[\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^2} - 1^2](\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{[\sqrt{(x^2 + 16)^2} - 4^2](\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x^2 + 1 - 1)(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{(x^2 + 16 - 16)(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cancel{x^2}(\sqrt{x^2 + 16} + 4)}$$

5) Odredi sledeće granične vrednosti:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}-1}{x^2}$$
;

b)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}-1}$$
;

Rešenje:

PAZI: Kad su u pitanju treći koreni, moramo koristiti formule:

$$(A-B)(A^2+AB+B^2) = A^3-B^3$$
 razlika kubova

$$(A+B)(A^2-AB+B^2) = A^3 + B^3$$
 zbir kubova

a)

Ovde u imeniocu imamo izraz $\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}-1$, a to nam je ustvari (A-B). Moramo dodati (A^2+AB+B^2) , to jest, pošto je $A=\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}$ a B=1 racionališemo sa $\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2}+\sqrt[3]{1+x^2}+1$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{1+x^2} - 1}{x^2 \cdot [\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1]} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1+x^2 - 1}{x^2 [\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1]} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2 \left[\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1\right]} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+x^2)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+x^2} + 1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{(1+0)^2} + \sqrt[3]{1+0} + 1} = \frac{1}{3}$$

b) $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} = \underline{\textbf{PAZI:}} \text{ I ovde mora dupla racionalizacija}$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1} = \text{spakujemo} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1}{\sqrt[3]{x} - 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt{x} + 1}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(\sqrt[3]{x^3} - 1^3\right)\left(\sqrt{x} + 1\right)}{\left(\sqrt{x^2} - 1^2\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\left(x - 1\right)\left(\sqrt{x} + 1\right)}{\left(x - 1\right)\left(\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1\right)} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\sqrt{x} + 1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2} + \sqrt[3]{x} + 1} = \frac{1 + 1}{\sqrt[3]{1^2} + \sqrt[3]{1} + 1} = \frac{1 + 1}{1 + 1 + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

6) Odredi sledeće granične vrednosti:

a)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 10x})$$

b)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a}}$$

Rešenja:

a) $\lim_{x\to\infty} (x-\sqrt{x^2-10x})$ i ovde ćemo vršiti racionalizaciju...

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (x - \sqrt{x^2 - 10x}) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x - \sqrt{x^2 - 10x}}{1} \cdot \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 10x}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 10x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{(x^2 - 10x)^2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 10x}}$$

U brojiocu je očigledno razlika kvadrata . Moramo malo i imenilac da prisredimo, odnosno da pod korenom izvučemo x^2 ispred zagrade pa zatim x ispred korena...

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$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{(x^2 - 10x)^2}}{x + \sqrt{x^2 - 10x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - (x^2 - 10x)}{x + \sqrt{x^2 (1 - \frac{10}{x})}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 - x^2 + 10x}{x + x \cdot \sqrt{(1 - \frac{10}{x})}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{10x}{x \cdot \left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{10}{x}}\right)} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{10}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{10}{x}}\right)}$$

Izraz $\frac{10}{x}$ teži nuli kad $x \to \infty$, pa je

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{10}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{10}{x}}\right)} = \frac{10}{\left(1 + \sqrt{1 - 0}\right)} = \frac{10}{1 + 1} = \frac{10}{2} = 5$$

Sličan način rada primenjujemo i u narednom primeru:

b)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty}(\sqrt{x^2+1}-x)$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} - x}{1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + 1)^2} - x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 (1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x^2}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})} + x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + 1 - x}{x \cdot \sqrt{(1 + \frac$$

c)
$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a}} = ?$$

Ovde ćemo upotrebiti jedan **trik**: $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}$ ćemo malo prepraviti...

$$\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} = \sqrt[4]{x^2} - \sqrt[4]{a^2}$$
 a ovo je sada razlika kvadrata $\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a} = \sqrt[4]{x^2} - \sqrt[4]{a^2} = (\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a})(\sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{a})$

Vraćamo se u zadatak:

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{\sqrt{x} - \sqrt{a}}{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a}} = \lim_{x \to a} \frac{(\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a})(\sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{a})}{\sqrt[4]{x} - \sqrt[4]{a}} = \lim_{x \to a} (\sqrt[4]{x} + \sqrt[4]{a}) = (\sqrt[4]{a} + \sqrt[4]{a}) = 2 \cdot \sqrt[4]{a}$$